

REPORT OR NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th December 1886.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Assam Vilásini "	Sibsagar	....
2	" Assam News "	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	" Ahammadí "	Tangail, Mymensingh	....
4	" Kasipore Nibási "	Kasipore, Burrisal	....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	" Purva Darpan "	Chittagong	700	
6	" Silchar "	Silchar, Assam	....	22nd November 1886.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Calcutta	700	29th ditto.
8	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	102	26th ditto.
9	" Arya Pratibhá "	Halishahar	....
10	" Bangabásí "	Calcutta	20,000	27th ditto.
11	" Bháratbásí "	Ditto	3,000	27th ditto.
12	" Bhárat Mihir "	Ditto	2,500	ditto.
13	" Burdwán Sanjívaní "	Burdwan	302	30th ditto.
14	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	29th ditto.
15	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	450	28th ditto.
16	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	825	26th ditto.
17	" Garíb "	Dacca	....	24th ditto.
18	" Grambásí "	Uluberia	....	1st December 1886.
19	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	
20	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	508	24th November 1886.
21	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto	....
22	" Nava Mediní "	Midnapore	....
23	" Navavibhákar Sádháraní "	Calcutta	1,000	29th ditto.
24	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	450	
25	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	995	26th ditto.
26	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	19th ditto.
27	" Púrvá Bangabásí "	Noakholly	....
28	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakiná, Rungpore	205	25th ditto.
29	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	500	28th ditto.
30	" Samaya "	Ditto	2,350	26th ditto.
31	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	27th ditto.
32	" Sansodhíní "	Chittagong	800	26th ditto.
33	" Sáraswat Patra "	Dacca	400	27th ditto.
34	" Som Prakásh "	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	22nd and 29th November 1886.
35	" Srímantá Saudagár "	Calcutta	....
36	" Sulabha Samáchár and Kusadaha "	Ditto	3,000	26th November 1886.
37	" Surabhi and Patáká "	Ditto	700	25th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	" Dainik "	Calcutta	7,000	28th to 30th November & 1st and 2nd December 1886.
39	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	200	26th November 1886.
40	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	29th and 30th November and 1st December 1886.
41	" Samachár Chandriká "	Ditto	625	
42	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	" Dacca Gazette "	Dacca	....	29th November 1886.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	" Kshatriya Pratiká "	Patna	....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	....
46	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	25th ditto.
47	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	29th ditto.
48	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	4,500	27th ditto.
49	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	26th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	" Gauhur "	Calcutta	196	
52	" Sharaf-ul-Akhbar "	Behar	150	
53	" Al Punch "	Bankipore	....
54	" Akhbar-i-darusaltanat "	Calcutta	340	
55	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	212	27th and 29th November and 1st to 4th December 1886.
URDU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	" Taraka and Subhavártá "	Cuttack	....
57	" Shiksábandhu "	Ditto	....
58	" Pradip "	Ditto	....
59	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack	200	13th November, 1886.
60	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Balasore	205	11th ditto.
61	" Sebaka "	Cuttack	200	17th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Som Prakash, of the 22nd November, says that a man possessing self-respect and occupying a high position is obliged to have recourse to sophistical arguments for saving his reputation when he does any wrong through error. Lord Dufferin is in such a predicament. He annexed Burmah in order to leave a monument of his glory in India. The hope of enriching England with Burmese jewels and of planting without difficulty the English standard in Burmah has been disappointed. But the troubles which the English troops are undergoing in Burmah, and the condemnation of its annexation in the House of Commons, have convinced Lord Dufferin of his error. It is greatly humiliating for England, which is the incarnation of freedom, to acknowledge the suzerainty of China in Burmah. By the annexation of Burmah on such terms, China has been more encouraged than she would have been if it had not been annexed. Is every country to be annexed in which there is no facility for the carrying on of trade by the English? There is no facility for the carrying on of trade by the English in Thibet. Should Thibet be annexed on that account? No one but Anglo-Indians will be satisfied with the reasons shown by Lord Dufferin for the annexation of Burmah. Those reasons appear very good at the first sight, but are found to be worthless on a closer inspection. It is true that Prince Myengoon has brutally killed his relatives. But instances of such murders are not rare in European history. The writer cannot see why Prince Myengoon should be considered unfit for the throne of Burmah on account of those murders. It is also strange that not one man fit for sovereignty could be found among the 70 members of the Burmese royal family. It appears from Lord Dufferin's defence that he has perceived his mistake, but has still tried to defend his action. The publication of all State secrets is unwise. But it is also unwise to conceal such things, the concealment of which may produce danger. The writer believes that the condition of both India and Burmah will become wretched if British rule exists in Burmah for one year longer. Let Lord Dufferin act with due consideration.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 22nd, 1886.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th November, referring to the complaint by English merchants of the very large profits made by Thibetans in the wool trade, says that

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

Thibet. it knows what this means. The *Darjeeling News* is distinctly inciting Government to annex Thibet. Government is feeling the troubles of annexation in Burmah. The writer prays to God that a war may not be undertaken against Thibet.

3. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 25th November, says that though Government has been for a long time past holding out hopes of a speedy establish-

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 25th, 1886.

Burmah. ment of order in Burmah, the disturbances in that country are gradually increasing. There are signs to show that the Burmese will combine and attack the English in winter. The Burmese have now become bold enough to attack the English instead of simply defending themselves. They have become bold enough to come out of the jungle and attack towns. It is rumoured that Lord Dufferin proposes to restore Theebaw to the throne of Burmah. It is almost impossible to put an end to the disturbances in Burmah without the adoption of such a means. But the difficulties in Eastern Europe are so increasing that Government is obliged to act with great caution. England cannot now court dangers. For this reason it appears that the rumour may be true.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 25th, 1886.

4. The same paper does not think that the difficulties in Europe will easily pass away and that the Afghan boundary will be easily settled. Various difficulties will prevent the settlement of the boundary. Some money has been unnecessarily spent upon the Boundary Commission. Russia will proceed slowly, but firmly, towards her destination. Government has from the first adopted an erroneous policy with regard to Russia.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

5. The *Samaya*, of the 26th November, says that the disturbances in Burmah are assuming a more and more dreadful form. Referring to the rumour that Chinese troops are assembling on the Burmese frontier, the writer says that, if this is true, the difficulties in Burmah will become more dreadful. The English have not yet engaged in any conflict for the occupation of Bhamo. When a conflict takes place in Bhamo, the feelings of the Chinese towards the English will become known. The writer recommends that the English should abandon Burmah. If they do not do so, the writer cannot ascertain what is in store for them.

SARASVAT PATRA,
Nov. 27th, 1886,

6. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 27th November, cannot approve of the Burmese policy of Lord Dufferin. His Lordship's object in undertaking the Burmese war was not pure philanthropy, but philanthropy mixed up with selfishness. He was afraid lest Burmah should remain for ever a hot-bed of French intrigue. The Burmese were not as was given out anxious for British rule. Great Generals are troubling their heads about the pacification of Burmah. Lord Dufferin can neither proceed nor recede. Whatever the officials may think, people are of opinion that the Burmese are not dacoits, but are anxious to secure the independence of their country. Theebaw was wicked, and he has been punished. This is the proper time for Government to retire after placing a Burmese Prince on the throne. Born and bred up in the cradle of liberty the English are not acting as they should in depriving Burmah of its independence. If the English can return covered with glory from Burmah after punishing the wicked, and after paying proper respect to the spirit of independence of the Burmese, they will preserve the real dignity of the English nation.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

7. The *Bangabasi*, of the 27th November, says that some Anglo-Indians are trying to induce Government to send a second mission to Thibet. They attribute the failure of Mr. Macaulay's mission to the conspiracy of a small number of individuals. These Anglo-Indians are the evil genius of the Government of India. They often lead it to danger. The writer hopes that the experience of the Burmese war will teach Government to disregard the interested advice of these men.

BHARAT BASI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

8. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 27th November, says that there can be no doubt that there will be a quarrel with China in settling the Burmese boundary. It cannot be doubted that China is indirectly assisting the Shans by supplying them with powder and shot. Peace will not be established in Burmah so long as the Shans are not exterminated. But if China assists the Shans, the English Government will be placed in a very dangerous situation. China has not bound herself by any obligation in her treaty with England. If the report of the *Penang Gazette*, that Chinese troops are advancing towards Bhamo for fighting with the English, is true, Government will have to make great preparations for war. It will have to clear all forests in Burmah, and probably to establish a colony there. If this is not done, the disturbances in Burmah will not be easily at an end.

9. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 29th November, says that after the difficulties that Government has met with in Burmah, it is not strange that it

Burmah.

should wish to restore Theebaw to his throne. But Government does not venture to do so lest its prestige should be thereby destroyed. The English Government was at first reluctant to leave Afghanistan for the fear of loss of prestige; but it afterwards abandoned that country seeing that its occupation was proving disadvantageous both to itself and the Afghans. But the evacuation of Afghanistan did not destroy the prestige of Government, but on the contrary won it praise. England has also in the same manner withdrawn from the Soudan and Zululand, though she met with reverses in those countries. Everybody knows that England is far more powerful than Burmah. It being so, the evacuation of Burmah will not destroy British prestige. Some Englishmen sincerely believe that Burmah will benefit under British rule. Others hope to obtain much wealth from Burmah. But neither of these hopes is likely to be fulfilled. If the Burmese war continues for some time longer, Indians will be ruined. Under the above circumstances, the English should abandon Burmah.

*ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,*
Nov. 29th, 1886.

10. The *Dainik*, of the 2nd December, says that the Commander-in-Chief has resolved to deprive the Burmese of their arms. But the writer doubts whether this resolution will produce the desired effect. The country has not been pacified; the English are not in a position to look after the life and property of the people, and yet the people will have to remain without any arms for their self-defence. How, under these circumstances, can the Burmese be reassured by the offer of friendship made by the Commander-in-Chief? Have the English provided for the safety of the people in this way? The writer does not know whether the Commander-in-Chief has made this proposal in the hope of securing the friendship of the Burmese, or for fear of losing his own life.

DAINK,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

11. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, says that the Finance Committee tried to reduce the expenditure of the Police Department, but the Government of Bengal made strong objection to this. There are two Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. The officers of the Police Department generally get these posts. If these posts be abolished, the Police Superintendents will not have the hope of being promoted to them. Are the posts to be kept for this reason only? There is no need for the post of Assistant Superintendents of Police; but if this post be abolished, there will be no means left for providing for the ignorant relatives of the civilians.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

12. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th November, says that, when a Civilian Judge has been appointed to the Original Side, the English merchants of Calcutta can have no objection to the abolition of that Side and to the establishment of a District Court with a Civilian Judge in Calcutta. The writer is glad that Sir Comer Petheram himself will hear appeals from criminal cases.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

A District Court in Calcutta and the hearing of criminal appeals by the Chief Justice.

SANSODHINI,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

13. The *Sansodhini*, of the 26th November, says that Baboo Nabin Chandra Sen, officer in charge of the Fenni sub-division. Nabin Chandra Sen has effected great improvements in the Fenni sub-division since his appointment as Sub-divisional Officer of the

place. It is through his influence that Fenni has become a seaport, the munsifee has been transferred from Dewangunge to that place, and the higher class English school has been established. No one will be able to deny the ability of Nabin Baboo as a Deputy Magistrate. If the zemindars and talukdars of the place by subscription found a scholarship, tenable by the students passing the Entrance examination from the Fenni school, it will not only commemorate the name of Nabin Baboo, but will greatly help to improve the condition of the newly-founded school. A fund of Rs. 400 will be sufficient to create a scholarship of Rs. 4 a month.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

Sir Comer Petheram and the Miller defamatory case.

14. The *Samaya*, of the 26th November, says that a second trial of Sir Comer Petheram and the Miller defamatory case.

14. The *Samaya*, of the 26th November, says that a second trial of Mr. Knight became intolerable to Sir Comer Petheram. He made rather severe reflections upon the conduct of the High Court in

relation to this case. For this reason the case will not be conducted. Sir Comer Petheram is more and more winning the reverence of Indians by his good acts.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

Mr. Gibbons, the tea-planter, ordered to be released by the Government of India.

15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, hears that the Government of India has ordered the release of Mr. Gibbons, the tea-planter, who was convicted of forgery. Mr. Gibbons was undergoing the sentence of imprisonment on the Darjeeling hills at the expense of Government, and the writer cannot say whether this order for his release will prove a blessing or a curse to him. It now remains to be seen whether any native convicted of forgery is released by the order of the Government of India.

SANJIVANI.

Baboo Nabin Krishna Banerjee, Sub-divisional Officer of Ulubaria.

16. The same paper expresses its gratitude to the Lieutenant-Governor for his granting the petition of the people of Ulubaria for the removal of Baboo Nabin Krishna Banerjee from that sub-division. But the writer hears that a memorial will soon be sent to His Honour by the friends of the Deputy Magistrate for having the order for his transfer cancelled. The writer hopes that His Honour will not change the decision already arrived at.

BHABAT BASI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

17. The *Bhárátbasi*, of the 27th November, says that seats should be provided for respectable suitors and pleaders in the Calcutta Collectorate.

DAINIK,
Nov. 30th, 1886.

18. In reference to the order for the release of Mr. Gibbons given by the Viceroy, the *Dainik*, of the 30th November, says that it is not sorry because a criminal has been released, but because European criminals are generally granted mercy, while such favour is rarely bestowed on native criminals.

19. In noticing the amicable settlement of the Miller defamatory case, the same paper says that though the case has been settled out of Court, some mysteries

yet remain to be cleared up. Who paid the cost of the case after the death of Mr. Miller, the complainant? Even Government was not aware of it though the case was a Government prosecution. The writer will never be able to forget the harshness of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy's treatment of Mr. Knight. His Lordship did not pay any heed to the apology tendered by Mr. Knight, though the complainant, whoever he be, considered it to be sufficient. The writer will also never be able to forget

the boldness with which Mr. Knight criticised the conduct of the Judge on the occasion. He is at a loss to understand why the High Court did not venture to refute the criticisms. Are the people to understand that oppressions can be practised upon individuals even within the sacred precincts of the High Court? It pains the writer to believe that Mr. Knight was prosecuted simply because he is a man of independent spirit, and because he is fearless in criticising the oppressive conduct of Anglo-Indians, official and non-official. The writer is glad, however, that Mr. Knight's troubles are at an end.

20. The *Grámbásí*, of the 1st December, says that the people Baboo Nabin Krishna Bandopādhyaya, Deputy Magistrate of Ulubaria, are very glad to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order the transfer of Baboo Nabin Krishna Banerjea, the officer in charge of that sub-division; and that they are expressing their gratitude to His Honour for this. Nabin Baboo became exceeding unpopular at Ulubaria. But he, it is said, is trying to remain at Ulubaria for some time longer, and a memorial has been presented by the zemindars and talukdars, who are his friends, with a view to get the order of transfer cancelled. But the writer trusts that this will not induce the authorities to alter the decision which has already been arrived at. Nabin Baboo, it is said, was a man of exceptionally courteous and social disposition. But unfortunately these good qualities have turned into faults in his case. In trying to show courtesy to others he often forgot his own position, and thus sprung up his familiarity and intimacy with the zemindars and talukdars. He often looked to the welfare of the public; but in his zeal for public good he sometimes forgot his own position, and gave proof of his weakness. He was not so just a man, as he was kind and obliging. He overlooked the faults of any one who, by agreeing to pay subscription for the school, or by any other means, could secure his good opinion; but became prejudiced against those who for any cause whatever incurred his displeasure. He showed great want of discretion at the time of the election of members for the Local Board, and he is the prime cause of the party-feeling that is raging between the legal practitioners of this place.

GRAMBASI,
Dec. 1st, 1886.

(c)—*Jails.*

21. The *Som Prakash*, of the 22nd November, referring to the recent death of a prisoner in the Presidency Jail owing to his having been made to work in the sun while suffering from fever, asks, is it necessary that the Superintendent of a jail should be inhuman and show disregard for human life? From the disregard shown for human life in jails it appears that Christianity has disappeared from the world. Such heartlessness on the part of a few Christians in British dominions has brought discredit upon the whole body of Christians. Government has encouraged these cruel men by its indifference. News of oppressions committed within jails cannot reach the public. The jail authorities are despotic kings in jails. The prisoners have to obey all their orders, whether just or unjust. They have to eat any food which may be given to them, whether good or bad. The jails are unhealthy. If, over and above this, the prisoners are made to work during illness, how will they live? The writer requests Government to keep an eye on the proceedings of jail authorities.

SOM PRakash,
Nov. 22nd, 1886.

(d)—*Education.*

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th November, says that in a speech at Bombay Lord Dufferin has given the assurance that Government will not injure the cause of high education because it wants to encourage technical edu-

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

tion. The writer thanks His Excellency for this assurance. He will thank him more heartily when he finds His Excellency acting according to this assurance. The writer is glad that Lord Dufferin has given the assurance that the Bombay Arts School will not be abolished. The writer would have been more glad if the establishment of the proposed veterinary school had not been prevented.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

SANSODHINI,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

23. The same paper says that the Bengal Government should make such arrangements for the spread of technical education as Lord Reay has done. Evil

rather than good will be done if arrangements are made for the imparting of technical education in middle class schools. Government should impart such technical education in the country as it imparts in England for enabling English workmen to beat down French and German workmen.

24. The *Sansodhini*, of the 26th November, is sorry to hear that there is no moral discipline among the students of the Normal School and the Government English school at Chittagong.

Bad morality among the students of Chittagong.
the students of the Government school do not think it immoral to answer questions by copying them from books or other papers. Complaints of immoral conduct are often made by the students of the Normal School. Will not the head-masters of these schools direct their attention to the want of moral discipline among the students?

25. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, says that in a speech recently delivered at Bombay His Excellency the Viceroy said that in trying to introduce technical education in India, Government

would in no way interfere with the work of high education in the country. A rumour got currency that Government was trying to relieve itself of the cost of high education, but this timely assurance given by His Excellency has removed the disquietude of the people. Natives have understood that their poverty cannot be removed without technical education, but such education cannot be introduced into the country without the assistance of Government. If, instead of dwelling upon the efficacy of technical education in orations and speeches, His Excellency establishes institutions for the teaching of arts and at manufactures at different places, Indians will express their hearty gratitude to him, and the dissatisfaction of the people with him will be removed.

26. The *Som Prakash*, of the 29th November, referring to the recommendation made by Mr. Croft to the Finance Committee that natives should be appointed as Inspectors of Schools, says that it is very glad at Mr. Croft's making that recommendation.

Appointment of natives as Inspectors of Schools and providing the Sub-Inspectors of Schools who have been thrown out of employment with posts.
Mr. Croft is worthy of the post he holds. He has the power of appreciating the merit of his subordinate officers. The native Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors are praised every year in the Education Report. By the transfer of the charge of primary education from Government to municipalities some able Sub-Inspectors of Schools have been deprived of their posts. Government should provide these men with employment in some department or other.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

27. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 29th November, says that Government now sees that the amalgamation of Calcutta and the Suburbs has connection with the question of the jurisdiction of the High

Anglo-Indians and the Calcutta Municipality.

Court. The Anglo-Indian Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality tried to injure the cause of self-government, but they failed. The *Englishman* is again inciting the Anglo-Indians, and is trying to win over Sir Rivers Thompson to its side by professions of friendliness and threats. This attempt is very wicked. It is true that Sir Rivers has become unpopular by his opposition to the Ilbert Bill. But natives can forgive errors.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

28. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 25th November, says that the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway seems to be careless. There has been another accident after the Aranghata accident.

Mismanagement in the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
The punishment of one or two officers will do no good. The system of management should be thoroughly reformed.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 25th, 1886.

29. The *Sulabha Samáchár and Kushdaha*, of the 26th November, complains that there are no good arrangements for giving lights in the carriages of the Eastern Bengal Railway line. On account of this it becomes very difficult for old men and females to get into and out of the train, and it often happens that passengers take another's luggage, mistaking it for their own. The writer hopes that the Railway authorities will remove this inconvenience.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway.
Want of water-closets in the railway carriages.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

30. The same paper complains of the inconvenience caused by the want of water-closets in the intermediate and third class carriages on all the railway lines except those of the Punjab. Some time ago the matter engaged the attention of the authorities of the Public Works Department; but nothing has as yet been done to remove this inconvenience. The passengers travelling in intermediate and third class carriages have to suffer a great deal from want of water-closets, and those who are sick are sometimes obliged to ease themselves in their clothes. Will not Government direct its attention to this inconvenience of the native passengers?

31. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 28th November, says that the opening of the Tarakesvar Railway has caused great convenience to the public. The

The Tarakesvar Railway.
writer, however, requests the authorities of the railway to establish a station midway between Tarakesvar and Haripal, which places are situated at a distance of 8 miles from each other. Great inconvenience is felt by the inhabitants of Gopalprashad, Goja, Dipa, Darhatta, Taldaha, Chandbati, Napara, and many other villages for want of a station at Dullo, situated midway between Tarakesvar and Haripal. Most of the inhabitants of those places hold situations at Calcutta. They cannot often catch the first train, even after taking their meals in the early morning, and thus become unable to attend office. It is a mistake to suppose that there will be no passengers at the Haripal station if a new station is established at Dullo, for the passengers will go to that station which they think the most convenient.

DAINIK,
Nov. 28th, 1886.

(h)—*General.*

32. The *Pratikár*, of the 19th November, says that the Municipality

Reception of Lord Dufferin at Lahore.
of Lahore has signalized itself by singing the praises of His Excellency the Viceroy. The writer cannot suppress laughter when he thinks of the shamelessness of those who presented the address and of him to whom it was presented. It is greatly to be desired that the merit of a truly worthy man should be proclaimed,

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 19th, 1886.

but is it not shameful to appraise one who has no merit whatever? To praise a man who has no merit is not praise, but bitter sarcasm. If the flattering compliments were paid to His Excellency to secure his good opinion, then the Lahore Municipality must be a body of shameless flatterers; but if, on the other hand, they were meant to be ironical, then it would be a mistake to blame it. As to the exultation of His Excellency at the praise thus bestowed on him, the writer asks him whether praise can exercise so much inebriating influence on those who truly deserve it. The exultation which His Excellency showed on hearing his own praise, and the fact that he said something to extol himself, shows that he does not deserve the praise which was bestowed on him, for he would have been ashamed rather than glad if he had really deserved it.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 19th, 1886.

33. The same paper says that everyone is glad to get what he wishes to have. The Lieutenant-Governor is not a friend of the native papers. The remarks of Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, on the native newspapers have therefore proved agreeable to him. The relation between the officials and the natives resembles that between the mongoose and the snake, and the latter cannot therefore hope to keep the former contented without sacrificing their own lives. A selfish man does not look to the interests of others, but to his own interests only. The officials of this country wish to treat the natives like goats. A man kills a goat whenever he wishes to eat its flesh, there being no one to oppose him. The officials desire to treat the natives just as they please. They cannot tolerate the idea that anyone should criticize their conduct. The officials and Anglo-Indians are not happy unless they put obstacles in the way of the natives; and there is not the least doubt that in order to complete their happiness the ruin of the natives is necessary.

The English want to devour the natives with their bones and flesh, and the fault of the latter is that they cry for fear of losing their lives. The natives will never be able to cease raising such opposition, and it seems therefore that the officials will never be pleased with the natives. The native newspapers are not hostile to Government, but they cannot support its unjust measures which it is probable they will never support. If Government acts justly and without favouritism, the natives will rend the skies with its praise. The gratitude which the natives shewed to Lord Ripon is an example of this. Why should the native papers commit a sin by supporting the unjust policy of Government, as in the case of the annexation of Burmah? The annexation of Burmah has aggravated the misery of the people of India. Though Englishmen in India may be guilty of a hundred offences, they are not prosecuted. The natives fear to institute a case against an Englishman, and it is therefore certain that those Englishmen against whom a case is instituted by the natives are guilty. But the English accused are not adequately punished in British territories.

PRATIKAR.

34. The same paper says that the subjects of Her Majesty will hold festivities in commemoration of the The fiftieth year of Her Majesty's fiftieth year of Her reign. Though there is no sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, the natives have always shown, and will show, feelings of loyalty towards the Sovereign. The natives are making preparations to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne of Great

Britain and Ireland. It is necessary to settle the mode of celebration of the festivities. The writer says that public money should not be spent on fire-works and other useless matters ; but an institution for technical education should be established at Calcutta to supply a great desideratum.

35. The *Silchar*, of the 22nd November, says that the English are wasting the resources of the country in unjust wars. The natives have to pay their cost with Wasteful expenditure of Government.

great hardship, and so they sometimes warn Government not to undertake such wars. People will not have to pay so many taxes if peace reigns in the empire. Government has betrayed its want of foresight and its fickleness by uselessly spending two lakhs of rupees on the Thibet Mission, and it has betrayed its childishness and vaingloriousness by undertaking the Burmese war. This wastefulness of Government proves to be the ruin of the people. Government contributed only Rs. 150 for the relief of the people of Cachar suffering from the recent floods ; but the travelling expenses of the two Deputy Magistrates deputed for the work swallowed up the sum.

36. The *Som Prakash*, of the 22nd November, says that instances of killing of coolies by Englishmen through capricious mistake have increased so much in number that Judges should not wink at the offence. The law makes allowances for mistakes. But when instances of homicide through alleged mistake become very frequent, it should be seen whether the offence was really committed through mistake. Capricious persons like Mr. Williams of Madras should be punished. If Mr. Williams had no intention of hurting the coolies, and if he knew that there were no cartridges in the musket, why did he fire ?

Killing of coolies by Englishmen through alleged mistake.

37. The same paper says that Lord Lytton wrote to the Secretary of State that Indians should not be deceived, but at the same time should not be so elevated in position as to endanger British dominion in India. In accordance with the policy thus enunciated by him Lord Lytton created the Native Civil Service. Lord Dufferin has appointed the Civil Service Commission to close the Covenanted Civil Service to natives. In appointing the Commission His Excellency has made many professions of his friendliness towards natives. The object of the Commission is likely to be attained by the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison as its Chairman. The Commission will not interfere with the Covenanted Civil Service. It will only consider about the Native Civil Service. The writer is greatly alarmed at the appointment of the Commission. The writer prays that the Commission may not close the Covenanted Civil Service to natives.

38. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th November, says that much good has been derived from the union of the whole of India under one Sovereign. History does not say that a country is always happy when under a

The condition of natives under British rule.

Native Prince. Was not the citizenship of the Roman Empire an object of pride and glory ? Though Indians have not yet obtained the most important political privileges, they enjoy greater freedom than the people of many European countries. As regards security of person and property, religious freedom, and liberty of speech, Germany and Russia cannot be compared with India. Before British rule the Indian States constantly carried on war with one another. But now all the races in India consider themselves to belong to the same nation. The English have taught Indians patriotism. Indians should do something to perpetuate the memory of the Queen, on the occasion of the coming jubilee, that will be held to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. Indians have great love for the Queen and the Royal family. The Queen loves Indians with more

SILCHAR,
Nov. 22nd, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 22nd, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

than a Sovereign's love. She showed great solicitude for the relief of her Indian subjects during the Madras famine. During the late Exhibition the Queen invited the Indians in England to her palace and showed them great kindness.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 22nd, 1886.

39. The same paper, referring to the statement of the *Statesman* that Lord Dufferin will introduce to some extent the representative system of Government in India, says that this does not appear strange considering Lord Dufferin's reputation for statesmanship. Such signs of ability are being shown in every part of India that it will be evident to everybody that the patriarchal system of government will no longer do. Indians will no longer remain satisfied with mere security of life and property. A Government cannot pique itself on granting to its subjects protection of life and property. This function of Government is discharged even by the Amir of Afghanistan and by Russia. The work of administration has become very heavy. It has become necessary to confer the right of self-government upon Indians for financial considerations alone. Can anybody say that the Viceroy and his five or six Councillors, who reside for eight months in the year in the hills, can govern the country satisfactorily? Though the right of municipal self-government has been conferred upon the people so imperfectly that the Municipal Commissioners cannot expend a single pice without the consent of the Magistrate or the Commissioner, more improvement has been made during the last two or three years than what was made by officials in 20 years. Because the people are managing their own affairs, stealing of municipal money has almost stopped. Wherever the local schools and hospitals are under the management of the municipality improvement has been made. Wherever there is interference by officials there is disorder. The writer does not say that all European officers should retire, and that Indians should be allowed to manage all their affairs. The writer knows that official control is yet indispensable, and that Indians have yet many things to learn. Natives are still far behind Englishmen in point of truthfulness, conscientiousness, and fortitude. The writer only wants that natives should be entrusted with the management of those affairs in managing which English officers injure the country in spite of their good intentions. If the people had possessed control over their finances, universal dissatisfaction would not have been caused by the imposition of the income-tax. The writer does not want a representative assembly like the House of Commons at once. What he wants is that representatives should be taken from each Presidency into the Viceregal Council, and that they should have the power of discussing all matters and the right of interpellation. Financial arrangements should be made according to their advice. If Government increases the salt tax by one rupee, no hardship will be felt by anybody. If the tax is increased, Government's financial difficulties will be removed, and there will be no need of an income-tax or a license-tax. The system of taxation has become so bad that the people consider Government to be bent upon extortion. It has become necessary to take the assistance of the people in a larger measure in the work of administration. But their assistance should not be taken in the manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division want to take their assistance. These officials do not want to admit that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta are independent gentlemen. There are thousands of persons in the country who are fit to be members of representative assemblies. If Lord Dufferin has proposed the introduction of the representative system of Government in this country he has done a reasonable thing. Not agitators alone but the whole of India ask for the representative system.

40. The same paper says that if it had been the object of Government to benefit Indians it could have easily raised the standard of age for the Civil Service examination and made arrangements for the holding

The policy of Government and the Civil Service Commission.
of the examination in India. It has been declared that the Civil Service Commission will not be able to interfere with the Covenanted Civil Service. Indians believe that they have claims to all posts. They know that full effect has not yet been given to the Queen's Proclamation. Natives will never be completely satisfied, and their suspicions will not be removed, so long as there is distinction made between natives and Englishmen. The writer does not impute deceit to the Home Department or to the Government of India. But the writer does not hesitate to attribute deceit to the English policy. The writer has seen that the English Government has always only in a very small measure made good the promises which it has made. The present Civil Service Commission has awakened suspicion in the mind of the writer. Those suspicions will not be removed by the reproof of Lord Dufferin. The writer feels greatly sorry to have to suspect the motives of the Home Government or of the Government of India. But owing to the policy that Government has followed every class in India is suspecting its motives in appointing the Civil Service Commission. Lord Dufferin has expressed anger at natives' suspecting the motives of Government in appointing the Commission. The writer does not deny that Lord Dufferin himself is willing to do justice. But he cannot act against the policy of Government. Lord Lytton has distinctly declared in a confidential despatch, which has come to light, that the policy of Government consists in cheating natives. Had Lord Dufferin seen that despatch he could not have reproved natives for suspecting the English policy.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

41. The same paper says that the prayer of the Indian Association

The Civil Service Commission. that half the number of members of the Civil Service Commission should be natives and that the native associations should be asked to nominate members for the Commission is just. But the writer knows that its prayer will not be granted. India is the zemindari of the Civilians and Anglo-Indians.

SAHACHAR.

42. The same paper says that the opinion of natives on the exchange

Opinion of natives on the exchange difficulty. difficulty should be taken. The writer hears that Lord Rosebery is coming to India chiefly for collecting information about the exchange difficulty. Will he not listen to the opinion of native papers ?

SAHACHAR.

43. The same paper says that the English people show sympathy for

England and India and Ireland. oppressed nations in no way related to them. But they do not adopt a liberal policy towards India and Ireland.

SAHACHAR.

44. The same paper, referring to the payment of 1 lakh and 75

Payment of money by Lord Dufferin for the erection of a Town Hall at Simla. thousand rupees by Lord Dufferin at this time of financial difficulty, from the public treasury for the erection of a Town Hall at Simla where Englishmen may hold balls and theatres, says that Lord Dufferin is more and more discrediting himself. The only difference between him and Lord Lytton is that he does not talk much like him.

SAHACHAR.

45. The *Moorshedabad Patrika*, of the 24th November, says that

Mr. Skrine, the officiating Magistrate of Moorsedabad. Mr. Skrine has been appointed to act for a short time as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad. On another occasion he was the District Magistrate of Moorshedabad, and was very popular. He

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

is a great friend of the poor and of the ryots, and becomes popular wherever he goes. He is a learned man and an antiquarian.

MURSHEDABAD
PATRIKA,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

46. The same paper says that it has become very difficult for the Hindus and the Mahomedans to preserve their own religion. The Ghee Adulteration Act has

Imported salt and sugar.
been passed for preventing the adulteration of ghee. But Government has done great injury to the people by taking away the salt trade from them. Not content with ruining the cloth trade of India, it has transferred the salt trade and the sugar trade into the hands of the English merchants. Government considers it to be a sin to interfere with free trade ; but is it not a sin to interfere with the articles of food of the people ? It should change the policy which it has adopted, and prevent the importation of sugar and salt from England, for these destroy the caste of all classes of Indians, excepting the Christians. Now that the people have been made aware that their religion is being affected by the use of sugar and salt imported from England, Government should not remain indifferent to the matter.

GARIB,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

47. The *Garib*, of the 24th November, says that the mouths of many water at the name of Mr. Gladstone ;

but what has he done to benefit India ?

What even has Lord Ripon done to deserve the affection of natives ? He abolished the cotton duties in the interests of Manchester. The Coolie Act was passed during his administration. He has indeed given the people self-government, that is, the power of collecting the road cess, and the ferry, and pound proceeds, the option of granting pensions, and reducing the pay of a large number of Government officers transferred to the Self-Government Boards. The writer thinks that those who, in Sir George Campbell's time, opposed the imposition of the road cess and are now anxious to obtain the power of collecting the same to be utterly shameless. The ferry proceeds are never used for improving the ferries by the purchase of launches and life-boats. Government has failed to improve their condition from the beginning of English rule. Will the Boards be able to do anything ? The stray cattle are impounded, and their owners punished with fine ; but before establishing pounds provision should be made for having extensive pasture lands. If after grazing on the extensive pasture reserves the cattle commit any mischief, their owners should be punished ; but it is not proper to inflict fines on the cattle therefor. The writer thinks that the Self-Government Boards will soon be called upon to impose cesses for education and medical aid. Those who were very anxious to get elected will be greatly disappointed to find themselves out-numbered by official members of these Boards. The official majority will carry everything before them. Government will gradually withdraw its grants for education and medical aid. The pay of many educational and medical officers will be reduced. People will be obliged to pay two new cesses, and still they hanker after self-government. The Bengali is devoid of all practical good sense. Otherwise why did he invite the English to supersede the Mahomedans in the government of his country ? History teaches that the strong always oppress the weak. All the speechification of the Bengalis will be useless, unless they can become strong and powerful. The rulers are not the incarnations of Chaitanya that they should preach universal love. Their object is selfishness. They bow before power. If the Bengalis can get power, they will be feared and respected ; otherwise not.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 25th, 1886.

48. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 25th November, says that

The Civil Service Commission and want of confidence between Government and natives.

English officials are of opinion that natives should be grateful for whatever arrangements they may make for their benefit.

Natives protested against the appointment of the Civil Service Commission.

Lord Dufferin is astonished that natives are saying that Government's object in appointing the Civil Service Commission is to deceive natives. But Lord Dufferin is not perhaps acquainted with the deeds of Lord Lytton. Otherwise he would not have expressed astonishment at the suspicion of the people. Will Lord Dufferin remove all suspicion from the minds of the people by publishing the secret correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State? The want of confidence between Government and the people is a very serious thing. But who is responsible for this want of confidence? It is true that natives suspect Government's motives in appointing the Civil Service Commission; but does Government believe the people? Why has the Arms Act been passed? Why are not natives appointed to high administrative posts? Why are not natives taken into confidence by Government? The writer can easily believe that Lord Dufferin was actuated by honest motives in appointing the Civil Service Commission. But he cannot easily believe that all officials are actuated by honest motives in their acts.

49. The same paper, referring to the rumour that the Viceroy will release of the planter Gibbons release the planter Gibbons from jail, says that from jail. though seventy millions of people begged for the life of Tinkari Pal, not the least impression was made upon the authorities' love of strict justice.

50. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Mr. Justice Cunningham will retire, asks, will the people of Bengal be so fortunate as to find this rumour true?

51. The same paper says that there can be no doubt that the wily Lord Dufferin has appointed the Civil Service Commission to materially injure natives. The writer has fully understood Lord Dufferin's character. He is not in the least anxious for the good of Indians. He is devising many means for putting down the political aspirations of natives. The object of the appointment of the Civil Service Commission is to prevent natives from obtaining equal privileges with English Civilians. The prayer of the Indian Association that half the number of members of the Commission should be natives is thoroughly just. There is no probability of Lord Dufferin's easily granting that prayer. An agitation should be set on foot all over the country for gaining that object. The proposal should also be made in the coming National Congress. Lord Dufferin has admitted the National Congress to be a representative body. It will not be easy for him to reject its prayer.

52. The *Sansodhini*, of the 26th November, hears that there is a place for confining men in the tea garden of Mr. Higgins. If any one enters the garden, he is kept in confinement, and each adult man thus kept has to pay Rs. 6 for his release. Alas! the Indians have been destined to be treated like beasts. The men are, it is said, so foolish that they voluntarily put their hands behind their backs whenever Higgin's men try to bind their hands. If the men were not so mild, 37 men could not be confined together by Mr. Higgins. But they cannot help becoming mild, for Englishmen are never in want of evidence when they wish to punish any man, and they have no difficulty in getting favourable decisions. The courts and the police are always on their side.

53. The *Sulabha Samachar* and *Kushdaha*, of the 26th November, says that cholera has become so prevalent Cholera at Agarpura and Pennety. in Agarpura and Pennety that, 10 or 12 persons are daily dying of it. The writer hears that there is no good medical practitioner in those places, and that many poor men are dying

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

SANSODHINI,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

*SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHADHA,*
Nov. 26th, 1886.

without proper treatment. Will Government direct its attention to the matter?

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHADHA,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

54. In noticing the speech of His Excellency the Governor-General in reply to the address presented to him by the Poona Sarvajanik Shava, the same paper says that after this no one will entertain any suspicion as to the object of Government in appointing the Public Service Commission, for no one has any right to doubt the truth of the assertions of personages like the Governor-General. It is now the duty of the members of the Commission to pay attention to their duty, and make such proposals as will throw the door of the Civil Service wide open to the natives.

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHADHA.

55. The same paper says that when any new Act is passed for the purpose of putting an end to any oppression, people expect that the oppression will really be stopped. But unfortunately the object of the legislators is not always carried into effect; and in many cases laws cause injury to those for whose good they are enacted. There are two jute-mills and two cotton mills at Garden Reach. The overwork to which the boys are subjected by the managers of those mills furnish an instance of this. The labourers get leave when the clock of the mills strikes eight, but coming out they see that it is 8-30 in other clocks. It is not proper that the poor men who come to labour for want of food should be made to undergo so much labour. The writer requests the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, who is entrusted with the duty of inspecting the mills, to enquire into the matter, and to see whether boys who are too young to undergo such hard labour have been employed to work in the mills, and to ascertain from their own evidence how many hours they have to work daily.

ARYA DARPAN,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

56. The *Aryya Darpan*, of the 26th November, says that some permanent institution should commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. A subscription, at the rate of one pice per head, should be collected from the people, and the sum so collected should be spent in doing something which will be a permanent source of good to the country. The population of India is 20 crores, and thus a subscription at the rate of one pice will produce a fund of more than 31 lakhs of rupees. This amount will not be insufficient to meet the cost of erecting a permanent monument of the jubilee festival of Victoria.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

57. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, says that many suspected that the Public Service Commission was appointed for injuring the interests of the natives, but Lord Dufferin has expressed great regret for this. In the speech lately delivered in reply to the address presented by the Poona Sarvajanik Shava, His Excellency said that the object of the Public Service Commission is to enquire whether a larger number of natives can properly be admitted into the Civil Service; but he regretted that those who are called the representatives of the people had, without understanding the real nature of the English Government, called the Government of India a great hypocrite. The writer is glad to hear from the Governor-General that the Commission has been appointed for the welfare of the natives, but who can say that this gladness will not be transitory? His Excellency should not have reviled those who attributed the appointment of the Commission to some evil intention on the part of the Government of India. Lord Lytton has himself confessed that Government has always tried to effect the ruin of the people by keeping them in good humour with honied words. When the

Governor-General himself has said that the Government of India is a deceiver, it is no wonder that people should entertain doubts as to its sincerity.

58. The same paper hears some say that the relation between the tea coolies and their employers is of a satisfactory nature ; but this does not appear to the writer

Slavery in English dominions. to be true. He thinks that the Government of Assam is anxious to suppress the truth. When the Government reports say that the relation is satisfactory, the meaning appears to him to be simply this—that the coolies did not use violence against their masters. The reports are silent as to the number of cases instituted by the coolies against the planters, their nature, and the decisions arrived at by the trying Magistrates. The writer has travelled through many tea districts, and he is under the impression that the relation between the coolies and their employers is strained. The coolies cannot fly from the gardens ; they are strictly guarded if they threaten their masters with prosecution, and they cannot expect to obtain justice at the courts of law. Yet in spite of all these unfavourable circumstances, the number of cases instituted by the coolies against their masters is not small. In 1884 the coolies of Baulia tea-garden in Assam kept their manager in confinement for whipping a boy in their presence. Twelve of the coolies were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from three days to a year, and the manager was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

59. The same paper says that the sanitary condition of Bengal is

The sanitary condition of Bengal. deplorable. Many villages in Bengal have been depopulated by malaria. The poor and illiterate villagers have no idea of sanitation. The zemindars care only for their rents and for nothing else. In a large number of villages houses are situated in the vicinity of marshy lands, and the villages are full of jungle, with a scanty supply of good drinkable water. The jungly lands absorb moisture during the rains, and afterwards emit a poisonous exhalation, which defiles the air. A large number of tanks and other reservoirs of water are sadly in need of thorough dredging. Many rivers have become silted up. Under such circumstances, the writer requests Government to adopt such sanitary measures as will save Bengal from depopulation by malaria.

60. A correspondent of the same paper says that an indigo-planter

Indigo oppression. lives at no great distance from the head-quarters of the Chooadanga sub-division. His zemindari comprises twenty-five or thirty villages, and he practises great oppression on the inhabitants of these places. They are greatly oppressed if they delay in paying rents. They are robbed of their fowls for the table of the planter. They cannot sow seeds in their lands without his permission. They are forced to work without remuneration for him, and if they refuse to work they are severely beaten. The planter decides all serious cases in his zemindari. Many of the inhabitants have fled away from their homes. The fugitives are often pursued in their new homes with false prosecutions.

61. In reviewing the pamphlet entitled *The Star in the East*, the

The Star in the East. *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th November,

says that no body desires the departure of the English from India. India is likely to lose instead of gaining by such departure. The natives are neither desirous nor ready to undertake the government of their country. All they want is representative government and government according to the Queen's Proclamation. She has given the people a solemn pledge not to make any race distinction. Her pledge has reassured the people. They think her to be sincere in the matter of the pledge. But month after month and year after year have rolled on

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

without the pledge being carried into effect. This roused in their minds doubts about her sincerity, and the doubts will get more and more confirmed as time rolls on. The Empire is not likely to thrive if the people doubt the sincerity of the Empress, and so the writer calls upon the rulers to consider the justice of the demands made by the National League, and to grant the people their just rights.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

62. The same paper says a state of dependence is never desirable, The English Government and natives. and that the reason why the people of India are living peacefully in a state of dependence is the consciousness of their inability to govern themselves ; yet they expect that the English will gradually train them in self-government, and retire from their country, or grant them equal rights with themselves. But if they perceive that the English are gradually weakening their power with a view to finally extirpate them, they may create a great disturbance. The English are aware of this, and so they have from the beginning acknowledged their rights to be equal to those of Englishmen. Those who deny the equality of rights at the present moment are enemies not only to India, but to England also. Lord Lytton and Sir Lepel Griffin have distinctly said (and a great number of European officials sympathise with what they say) that the natives should on no account be appointed to high posts. The writer thinks that the lowering of the standard of age for the Civil Service, and the establishment of the examination centre in England, are mere pretexts for closing the door of the Civil Service against the natives. Can the natives expect any good from British rule after hearing what Lord Lytton and Sir Lepel Griffin have said ?

SARASVAT PATRA,
Nov. 22nd. 1886.

63. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 22nd November, thinks that technical institutions should be established in commemoration of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. The fiftieth year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. The people of Bengal will supply a great want by enabling native artizans to compete with European artizans in time by the establishment of such institutions. The writer thinks that the establishment of such a useful institution will meet with the approbation of Her Gracious Majesty.

BHARAT BASI
Nov. 27th, 1886.

64. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 27th November, says that by the adoption of a bi-metallic currency Government will gain in transactions with England, but suffer loss in the land revenue. If the value of the rupee rises, the price of Indian wheat will rise. But Indian wheat will not sell at that increased price in the English market. Consequently the price of Indian wheat will have to be lowered. If the value of the produce of the soil thus diminishes, the value of land will diminish also. This will lead to diminution of the income of Government, as this will make it necessary for Government to spend money for the relief of distress which will be caused by such fall in the price of wheat. The import trade will also suffer in that event; for if people obtain less money, there will be either less import, or the value of imported articles will fall. The financial difficulty can be removed by one means alone, namely, by the payment of money to England in silver. Let a sinking fund be established for repayment of loans. Let Government purchase necessary articles in India and not in England. Let it be economical. It is impossible to introduce a gold currency into India. Even if it can be nominally introduced, it will lead to the diminution of value of articles and thus cause great distress.

BHARAT BASI.

65. The same paper agrees with Mr. Cuttrell Tupp in thinking that the Civil Service examination should Natives and the Civil Service. be held in India also. But the writer cannot agree with him in thinking that the successful candidates should

be required to proceed to England to pass the final examination there. Sea-voyage is prohibited by the Hindu religion. Another objection to that arrangement is that many persons will not have the means to proceed to England. The writer desires that the highest and lowest limit of the salaries of the Civil Service should be fixed at Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 400 respectively. Native Civilians should not be allowed lower salaries than English Civilians. Native Civilians now go to travel in England when on leave like English Civilians. Native Civilians have to live in a style suited to their dignity like English Civilians.

66. The same paper refers to the remarks of the Civil Surgeon of Dibrugarh that infant-life in tea-gardens is exposed to such great risks that many infants cannot pass the stage of infancy, and that

Infanticide and abortion in tea-gardens.
coolie-women strangle their children, or have recourse to abortion, because their children die either by accidents or of diseases owing to their being prevented by their condition of life from taking proper care of their infants, and asks who is to blame for these cases of infanticide and abortion? The coolie-women cannot lay by sufficient money to be able to do without working for some time after confinement. Even if they can save some money, they are not often allowed to remain at home, but are forced to work. When Government has made the planters the masters of coolies, when it has entrusted planters with the ascertainment of the quantity of work done by coolies, and when it has fixed the wages of coolies, it is bound to remove these grievances of coolies. The plea of interference with individual freedom will not do in this case.

BHARAT BASI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

67. The same paper says that, instead of wasting money on fireworks, &c., a permanent institution should be established for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. On this occasion the Queen should introduce the system of appointing members of the Viceregal and Provincial Councils according to the elective system.

BHARAT BASI.

Establishment of a permanent institution for celebrating the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign.

68. The same paper, referring to the expression of sorrow by Lord Dufferin at the suspicion of some that the Civil Service Commission has been appointed to delude natives, says that it will be very glad if this suspicion proves groundless. If Government wants to benefit natives, what need is there of so much ostentation? Indians may be appointed to all posts according to law. Why does not Government under these circumstances at once give effect to its good intentions?

BHARAT BASI.

69. The same paper, referring to the return of those addresses which refer to political matters by the Viceroy, and to his acceptance of those which bestow praise upon him, asks can he expect that every measure of his should be approved of by the people?

BHARAT BASI.

70. The same paper, referring to the rumour that the Government of India has released the planter Gibbons from jail, asks why has this favour been shown to him? Gibbons was brought from Assam to Calcutta in a first class carriage, and soon after his arrival in Calcutta was sent to Darjeeling. What is the reason for the showing of these favours to him?

BHARAT BASI.

71. The same paper, referring to the contemplated visit of some eminent Englishmen to India in this winter, says that if these men see the poverty of Indians with their own eyes, they will try

The release of the planter Gibbons from jail.

Benefit to be expected from the visit of eminent Englishmen to India.

BHARAT BASI.

BANGABAZI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

to prevent the waste of Indian money in future. Indians should make their grievances known to these men. The Anglo-Indians have up to this time held a rose-coloured picture of the condition of India before the English public.

72. The *Bangabaz*, of the 27th November, says that the Viceroys and Lord Dufferin and the native press. spend Indian money in pleasures at Simla for the greater part of the year, and go away when their five years' tenure of office is over. It appears to be impossible for them within the short time to acquire a thorough knowledge of the wishes and aspirations of the people; and yet they pretend to know everything connected with India. The editors of native papers are not accustomed to use a diplomatic language. They are plain-spoken men; for this reason they are often abused by high officials of Government. The attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal towards the native papers is well known. The Viceroy has also recently given the native papers a piece of his mind. But the thunderings of Viceroys and Governors will not deter the editors from doing their duty. The Viceroy is now on tour. He is receiving the homage of adulation from the people. He is refusing to receive those addresses which deal with unpleasant truth. The address presented to him by the people of Poona has pleased him greatly. In reference to the question of abolishing the Deccan College, the Viceroy has said that the matter has not as yet come before Government, and that when it will come it will receive his best consideration. Government is very anxious for giving technical education to the people, but it does not intend to injure high education. The Viceroy has also expressed his sympathy with the educated people, who are anxious for a share in the government of their country. These expressions appear to the writer to be perfectly meaningless. Referring to the question of the Public Service Commission, the Viceroy has expressed his surprise that some of those who represent themselves as guides and leaders of Indian public opinion are so incapable of appreciating the character of English rule in India as to say that the only object of the Government of India in appointing the Civil Service Commission has been to deceive the people of India, and to resort to a base, mean, and abominable trick for the purpose of restricting still further the privileges of those who are anxious to serve their Sovereign. These strictures, the writer thinks, have been passed on the editors of native papers, who think that the Commissions produce other result than the submission of the reports. They point out instances of the Famine Commission, the Education Commission, the Malaria Commission, and so on. They harp upon what Her Majesty said in her proclamation, what was said in a despatch, and so forth. Lord Lytton made a promise not to spend a pice of the Famine Fund for any other purpose; but during the Cabul war the fund disappeared altogether. When famine showed its dreadful countenance for the next time, the English ruler, standing in the Council Chamber without the slightest compunction, with the most unruffled of countenances, poohpoohed and poured nuisance upon the promise made by the preceding Viceroy. The newspapers point out these things to people, and advise them not to trust the promises made by the rulers. How can they place their confidence in the rulers when an ex-law member can publicly preach that the proclamation of the Queen is a piece of waste paper. It is bitter experience that has estranged the people towards their rulers. The native papers are inspired with the best of intention towards their Government when they point out the causes of discontent, that it may adopt measures to remedy them. The Viceroy should not lose his temper because of the unpleasant truths told by the native papers.

The writer does not like that Hindus should send their children to a foreign country, inhabited by men professing a different religion, for the purpose of obtaining appointments in the Civil Service. He therefore is an advocate of establishing a centre for the examination in India. He is under the impression that when justice and disinterestedness will begin to play an important part in the administration of India, natives will be more largely employed in the public service, and civilian grandees will not be imported from England on princely salaries. But he never thinks that justice and disinterestedness will ever play an important part in the administration of India, and that Government will ever act according to its promises. The English make a great noise, but do very little. In words and in writing they are very generous to the natives, but their generosity evaporates at the time of action. Messrs. Bright and Cobden used to hurl abuses on the East India Company in the interests of the millions of India; but the Queen has now taken the direct management of the affairs of India. Her proclamation was hailed with delight by the people, and they will never be able to forget its contents. The Viceroy and his subordinates are bound to respect her proclamation; but the interference in the affairs of Dhar, the occupation of Gwalior, the treatment of Holkar, and banishment of Guikar, will show how it has been respected. The proclamation abolished all distinction of race, but still the English enjoy various favours and privileges which are denied to the natives. There is race distinction in laws, there is race distinction in the administration of justice. The English language and English science play an important part in the Civil Service examination, only to serve the interest of Englishmen. The standard of age has been lowered for the same purpose. The pay of Lord Lytton's Statutory Civilians has been reduced with the same object in view. An attempt is now being made to sever all connection of natives with the Covenanted Civil Service. The Civil Service Commission has been told not to interfere with the Covenanted Civil Service, and Government has emphatically declared that it desires that native officers should receive smaller salaries than European officers. All these show that Government desires to serve the interests of the Europeans. The natives have learned from long experience that Government does not wish to redeem the pledges of Her Majesty. How can they rely then on the promises of the British Government? Where is the guarantee that the Civil Service Commission will not prove ineffectual like the other Commissions? It is easy to stop the mouths of people by means of threats, but who can remove the convictions of the heart? The natives are not satisfied with the Civil Service Commission. This has wounded the feelings of the Viceroy; but what can the natives do? They do not believe that the policy of the Governments of India and England is guided by honesty. The secret despatch of Lord Lytton amounts to a confession of judgment in this matter. In giving the translation of a portion of Lord Lytton's despatch, the writer remarks that Lord Lytton was like Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India. Both of them look to the interests of the English nation when writing despatches to the Secretary of State. Both of them use guarded expressions when drafting anything which is likely to come before the public, and adopt a different style of writing when writing a secret despatch. The writer is inclined to place greater reliance on the convictions of the Viceroys than on what they write. If Lord Dufferin be writing a secret despatch, he is sure to write in the strain of Lord Lytton. Under such circumstances, the Viceroy should not be sorry for the friendly advices of the native press, though they are rather outspoken.

73. The *Dainik*, of the 28th November, hears that great oppression is being practised in the matter of assessment of the income-tax. The income-tax has become

Assessment of the income-tax.

DAINIK,
Nov. 28th, 1886.

an engine of oppression. Some say that they have been assessed, though they have no income, and that the assessors refuse to take evidence of their circumstances. Others say that the assessors do not believe account books produced before them when they show that the business of the assessee is a losing concern. This is the way of assessment in Calcutta, and it may be inferred from this what is being done in the mofussil.

DAINIK,
Nov. 28th, 1886.

74. A correspondent of the same paper hears that deaths are occurring from cholera almost every day in the North Suburban villages. A few days ago the Commissioners of the Municipality held a meeting for taking steps for preventing cholera, but nothing has as yet been done in this direction. The writer does not understand why the Commissioners are sitting idle. The want of medical practitioners at these places has lately been supplied by the arrival of Baboo Shuratal Mitter.

DAINIK.

Transfer of Baboo Nabin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Ulubaria.

75. A correspondent of the same paper says that all people, excepting a few zemindars, have been glad of the transfer of Baboo Nabinkrishna Banerjee from Ulubaria. Baboo Hem Chandra Ghose, zemindar of Chandrapore, is trying to apply to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to allow Nabin Baboo to remain at Ulubaria. As no one wishes to sign his name in the petition, Hem Baboo is using many stratagems to have the signature of 500 men in the petition, and he has thereby incurred the displeasure of the public. The writer requests His Honour not to grant the petition of a few zemindars to the prejudice of the general public.

DACCA PRAKASH.
Nov. 28th, 1886.

76. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 28th November, says that the zemindars of Bengal were at one time more powerful than many of the Princes of India, and that they materially assisted the English in conquering and consolidating their empire in India. But the English are trying gradually to ruin them. Their estates are sold by auction if they fail to deposit their revenue on the fixed day owing to the machination of their enemies or their faithless servants. The tenants cause agrarian disturbances, but the zemindars cannot check them. The way in which, with a view to weaken the natives, the English are ruining the zemindars of Bengal is not consistent with morality or sound administrative policy. Some interested persons are supporting the anti-zemindary policy of Government, but it is not proper for Government to ruin the country for the sake of these men. The writer does not want a revolution. He is an advocate of peace. Government is laying the axe at its own foot. It is disturbing the peace of the country by passing anti-zemindary laws for placing the natives in difficulties. The writer thought the English Government to be very intelligent, and it is showing its cleverness by sowing disunion among the different classes inhabiting British India. Perhaps it thinks that its safety depends on the disunion of natives. By sowing dissension it is injuring the different classes indeed ; but they are sure to entertain very bitter feelings against Government which injures them. Under such circumstances, if danger comes from any quarter the situation will become serious. The policy of sowing dissension would have borne no poisonous fruit had the whole world been in possession of the English. The English have many enemies, and they are making enemies of their friends. This is not a good policy. People try to buy the good-will of the powerful as long as they have property and position ; but when they lose everything they array themselves against them. The writer thinks that Government should restore to the zemindars the powers they have withdrawn from them.

DACCA PRAKASH,

77. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has expressed his regret and surprise at the fact that those who know English and have studied English history do not trust the English Government. What can the native papers

do? They are the exponents of public opinion. If the public think that the Commission will work mischief they cannot help saying so. Even if they do not say so, will that remove the distrust of the people? There were no newspapers before the mutiny. How did the mutiny take place then? Newspapers are powerful engines both for removing discontent and for fostering it. The natives are yet but children in politics. They have not learned the art of concealing their feelings. All discontent will be removed if Government tries to do good to the people. Why do the people repose so much confidence in men like Lord Ripon, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Cotton? Honesty and generosity beget confidence in men.

78. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 29th November, says that Natives and the public service.

the Queen promised in her Proclamation to respect the rights of native princes and to be bound by the same duties to her Indian subjects as to her other subjects. But these promises have not been fulfilled. There is distinction between natives and Englishmen in the matter of privileges. The law recognises such distinction. The history of the Ilbert Bill testifies to this fact. Because distinction is made between natives and Englishmen, the former cannot obtain such rights of admission into the Civil Service as have been conferred upon them by law. Parliament does not listen to the complaints by Indians of violation of the pledges of the Queen, nor does it fully remove those grievances to which it alludes. Many English statesmen see this. They are extremely sorry for the violation of the pledges of the Queen, but are not able to prevent it. The writer is not here concerned with the grievances of the Indian princes. He is here concerned with the grievances of the people. Natives have always been excluded from the Opium and Customs Departments. About a year ago natives were declared eligible for employment in those departments. But they have not yet been admitted into those departments. As soon as a few natives entered the Civil Service, the system of the Civil Service Examination and the standard of age for it were changed. Thus natives were practically deprived of the right which had been conferred upon them. A Commission has again been appointed for deluding natives. It has been declared that the Commission will not be able to interfere with the Covenanted Civil Service. Indians know that the Commission has been appointed to make the exclusion of natives from the Covenanted Civil Service complete. Indians want the right of admission into the Covenanted Civil Service. This right has been conferred upon them. Under these circumstances, they cannot but feel suspicious at the appointment of the Commission. They do not care to judge whether or not the honesty of the Home Government or of the Government of India is evinced by the appointment of the Commission. They see that the policy of the Government is assuming a character opposed to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation.

79. The same paper says that in practice the English Government has Natives and the Civil Service.

shown utter disregard of the Queen's Proclamation and the Statute of Parliament relating to the admission of natives into the Civil Service. The writer alone does not say this. This was said by Lord Lytton in a confidential despatch, which has come to light. It has been declared that the Civil Service Commission will not be able to interfere with the Covenanted Civil Service. Still astonishment is expressed at the suspicion of Indians. Lord Dufferin has condemned those who suspect the motives of Government in appointing the Commission; but if he had read Lord Lytton's despatch he would not have expressed anger at such suspicion of natives. Lord Dufferin is trying to conceal the fact which Lord Lytton has admitted. Will this increase the confidence of the people? If Lord Dufferin wants to regain the confidence of natives he should make no distinction between natives and Englishmen in the matter of employment in the Civil Service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

80. The same paper says that natives are objecting to the numerical superiority of Civilians over the Civil Service Commission inasmuch as the interests of Government and the Civilians in this matter are opposed to those of natives. It is a matter of regret that Lord Dufferin has not taken notice of the approval by native papers of the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner as President and Member respectively of the Commission, and that he has simply referred at their dissatisfaction. The whole of Bengal is dissatisfied at the taking of only one member, Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, into the Commission from Bengal, which is the most enlightened province in the empire. Natives consider him to be an official member. The decision of the Commission, however, fine, will not satisfy natives. Natives will never consent to different arrangements for natives and Europeans in the Civil Service. Natives want that native Civilians should enjoy equal salaries and privileges with English Civilians. If the salaries of the Civilians have to be reduced, the salaries of the whole body of Civilians should be reduced. Mr. Tupp has protested against the Native Civil Service. The writer says that Indians will be grateful if arrangements are made for the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India. But if the distinction between the two sorts of Civil Service is maintained the dissatisfaction of natives will increase.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

81. The same paper says that vast sums of money are now being spent upon the Burmese war. The financial difficulties of Government are great. Increase of taxation or retrenchments will be oppressive. The only means of removing the financial difficulties is to remove the exchange difficulty by the adoption of the means recommended by the Government of India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

82. The same paper says that the inclusion of different Indian races in each regiment, which arrangement has been adopted for preventing mutiny of the native troops, is very disadvantageous at the time of battle. This prevents the growth of fraternal feeling among the members of the whole regiment. The causes that led to the Sepoy mutiny have been almost wholly removed. Government can remove the apprehension of mutiny of native troops in future by removing their grievances. Furnishing them with inferior muskets, excluding them from the artillery, and the arrangement of keeping men belonging to different races in the same regiment, will not prevent mutiny of the native troops. If the heart rebels inferior arms will not prevent the troops from rising in rebellion. This arrangement is also disadvantageous in another respect. It is not easy to fight with Mussulmans with the assistance of Sikh troops. But if a sudden war breaks out Government will not be able to go to the field of battle with troops belonging to the same race. If a war breaks out with Russia this arrangement will lead to great danger.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

83. The same paper, referring to the exemption of income accruing from the manufacture of indigo from the income-tax says that upon this principle the income derived from the manufacture of sugar, treakle, flour, and oil should be exempted from the tax. But the Income-tax Act provides that even cultivators will be liable to the tax if they sell corn in the manner of shopkeepers. It is difficult to understand the nature of the Act.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

84. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 29th November, says that nothing causes so much dissatisfaction among natives as oppression in the administration of criminal justice. The English authorities have had to suffer much

The immense powers of Magistrates.

for establishing British dominion in India. Many officials have been obliged to risk their temporal and external happiness for this purpose. The authorities should not do anything calculated to endanger their dominion, which has been acquired at such price. The English are gradually understanding that India is the source of their wealth and their glory. Government is more injured than the people by the oppressions of Magistrates. The Magistrates have probably been vested with immense powers, probably because without such powers it will be impossible for them to rule hundreds of thousands of people. But owing to the possession of such powers by Magistrates the authorities have always to remain vigilant. Yet in spite of such vigilance many oppressions are committed by Magistrates. Government is placed in a great difficulty when an offence is committed by an English Magistrate. It cannot punish him lest the prestige of the English Magistrates should be thereby destroyed. But by not punishing the guilty Magistrates it earns disgrace and causes dissatisfaction. Government censures those native Magistrates who acquit a large number of prisoners. Though Magistrates possess immense powers, being educated men they do not forget their dignity and moral considerations. But immense powers are also enjoyed by petty police officers. Even Sir Ashley Eden, whose chief object was to crush the spirit of natives, admitted that immense powers were possessed by head constables drawing small salaries. There can be no doubt that this arrangement produces great fear in the minds of the people. But a Government founded upon such fear rests upon very weak foundations. The Mussulman Government was founded upon such fear. But as soon as Mussulmans became weak their power was gone. Had Government understood the character of natives it would have substituted a policy of love for this policy of fear.

85. The same paper is sorry at the opposition of some native papers and native associations to the Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Commission, which is calculated to benefit natives. The writer is glad that the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has approved of the appointment of the Commission. If Lord Dufferin, instead of slighting the opinion of natives, had pointed out their mistake, it would have been well both for Government and them. Lord Dufferin has expressed astonishment at the belief of natives that the English Government is capable of deceiving them. But is this expression of astonishment really sincere? Long experience has shaken the faith of natives in the English Government. Consequently natives suspect the motives of Government even when it introduces any measure for their benefit. Has Lord Dufferin himself never done injustice to natives? Is not the saddling of India with the expenses of the Burmese war, which was undertaken for the benefit of the English, a very wrong thing?

86. The *Som Prakash*, of the 29th November, says that in order to show their loyalty to the Queen natives should celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by the establishment of a Victoria Technical Institution in Calcutta. By this natives should not only show their loyalty to the Queen, but also pave the way for the increase of the wealth of the country. There is no hope of Government's spending money for the spread of technical education.

87. The same paper says that in India distinction consists in religion and morals. Even kings bow to Brahmins in India, who owe their position simply to religion and morals. Hindus despise an education which simply enables one to earn money. Still all industries flourished

AWANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

SOM PRakash,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

SOM PRakash.

in India. This was due to professions being hereditary. But native industries have been ruined by the abandonment of ancestral profession by many natives in consequence of the spread of high education and by English trade. The manufacture of country utensils, of Dacca muslin, Kashmir shawls, &c., has been ruined by English trade. Agriculture is no longer profitable. For these reasons poverty has greatly increased in the country. The means by which this poverty can be removed is the spread of technical education. But if the cause of high education is injured for the spread of technical education, or if equal respect is paid to high and technical education, then natives will become degraded. A high class institution should be established for imparting technical education to respectable natives. The writer endorses the views expressed by Mr. Cotton in the lecture on technical education delivered by him at the Bethune Society.

SOM PARKASH.
Nov. 29th, 1886.

A review of the past Bengali year. The same paper, in a review of the past Bengali year, condemns the Burmese war, and says that the members of the Finance Committee are pocketing a large sum of money and are reducing only small items of expenditure without touching the heavy ones, that the Civil Service Commission has been appointed to close the Covenanted Civil Service to natives, and that the English Government has acknowledged the suzerainty of China in Burmah. The writer says that the year saw an universal agitation for the introduction of the representative system of Government. The establishment of the Bengal National League is an historical event. The re-imposition of the income-tax is another deep disgrace of Lord Dufferin's administration, and great oppression is being committed in collecting the tax. Last year the differences between Englishmen and natives became greater. Many natives were killed by Englishmen. Lord Dufferin has tried to delude natives with sweet words. Government withdrew itself last year from the task of spreading high education. The present system of education is being discouraged, but no attempts have been made to introduce technical education. Lady Dufferin has afforded facilities for the medical education of native females. Government has earned praise by refusing to interfere with Hindu marriage customs. There was an exceptionally good harvest last year. The health of the province also was good during the year.

SAB SUDHANIDHI,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

The Civil Service Commission. The Sára Sudhánidhi, of the 29th November, says that it has said before that it expects no good from the Civil Service Commission. Lord Dufferin has expressed sorrow at the suspicion of natives. But after seeing Lord Lytton's confidential despatch and the acts of Government, the writer cannot help suspecting.

DAINIK,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

Lord Dufferin at Hyderabad. The Dainik of the 29th November, does not approve of the practice of Government officers going on tours in the mofussil. In the mofussil they feast at the expense of rich men and sign their names in the visitors' book kept in public institutions. But they send elaborate reports to their superior officers. The Viceroys on tour feast in the palaces of princes and chiefs, and pass their time in seeing horse-races, fireworks, and illuminations, and boast of their knowledge of the manners and the customs of the people. They do not try to understand the wants and aspirations of the people, but go from place to place and enjoy festivities at the expense of the people. People cannot represent their grievances to the Viceroys and Governors. This is evidenced by the refusal of Lord Dufferin to accept the address presented by the inhabitants of Ahmedabad. Villagers are often reproved

for bringing the wretched condition of their tanks and roads to the notice of the authorities. What is the result of Lord Dufferin's tour this year? He has expressed his dissatisfaction with natives for suspecting the motives of Government in appointing the Civil Service Commission. He has not been able to refute a single argument advanced by the people for distrusting the British Government, but has simply degraded his high position by abusing them. What was the result of Lord Dufferin's tour in Burmah? Has oppression been checked there? Lord Dufferin did not even hear of the inhuman conduct of Colonel Hooper. What is the good of these tours then? His Lordship is now in the Nizam's dominions. If His Excellency is a friend of the Nizam he should exert himself to put an end to the quarrel between the Nizam and his minister. In his speech Lord Dufferin considered the position of the feudatories to be enviable, because they are able to give their whole time and attention to the most interesting and noblest tasks which can occupy the human mind—the advancement of their States along the road of progress, and the happiness of the millions entrusted to their trust.

The writer thinks that, while listening to this speech of His Lordship, the frowns of the Residents, the terror of the Foreign Office, and the question of the Berars may have flashed before the mental vision of the Nizam. The writer is prepared to declare and to prove that the position of the native princes and chiefs is not safe under British rule.

91. The *Chárvártá*, of the 29th November, says that the "Star in the East," published by the Bengal National League, truly represents the views and sentiments of the natives. There is neither concealment nor exaggeration in it. Facts have been disclosed fearlessly. From beginning to end the book is full of prophetic assertions. The writer cannot praise the book too highly.

CHARU VARTA,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

92. In reference to the constitution of the Civil Service Commission, the same paper says that though the members appointed to the Commission are all competent men, and though they enjoy the confidence of the public, it must be said that it has commenced its work with a very small number of native members. The public have no means of knowing what the Commission is doing. But if the Commission wishes to do any real good, it should give full publicity to its proceedings. Public discussion of the proposals of the Commission will tend to help rather than obstruct it in the attainment of its object. The Commission has a very important duty to perform. It will have to discuss how the rulers are doing their duty, how far the present system of administration has become successful, and whether Indians are able to bear the cost of this system of administration. The writer hopes that the Commission will not rest satisfied with taking the depositions of the higher officials, but will take the evidence of educated men possessing independence of spirit.

CHARU VARTA.

93. The same paper says that the English are labouring under a twofold difficulty. The first difficulty is that the great difficulty. the natives are uncivilized in their estimation, and the second is that the natives want to be as civilized as the English. When the English first introduced high education in India, they should have considered that the natives would try to be equal with them. The natives are always being treated as uncivilized, ignorant, and foolish; and this has given them an impetus for making up their own deficiencies. There was no other cause for assuming so much hostile attitude by the English during the time

CHARU VARTA.

of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The cause was that the natives tried to get equal privileges with the English. If on the other hand they do not try to become equal, they have to bear the ignominy and insults heaped upon them by the English. If they compete with the English in examinations, rigorous rules are made against them. What kind of policy is this? How can the English be kept in good humour?

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

94. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 29th November, says that the Viceroy spends the greater portion of the year in the hills. During the winter he makes a tour through the country for pleasure's sake. A greater portion of his time during his tour is spent in merriments and festivities, and in accepting addresses from different places provided they contain flattering compliments. But if the addresses contain statements of the real condition and wants of the people, as was the case with the addresses drawn up by the members of the Aujamony Punjab, and the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, the Viceroy would not accept them. The Provincial Governors also follow this example. He gets no information of the true condition of the people by his trip in the Rhotas. His Excellency has been visiting different places for upwards of a month, and vast sums of money are being spent on this account. The native princes also have to spend vast sums for receiving His Excellency. Besides this, if any irregularity happens in receiving His Excellency, and if they are absent on any occasion their position is endangered. His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar was unable to be present at the time of the distribution of prizes at Bombay, and the Anglo-Indian editors have begun to make unfavourable insinuations. The position of the native princes truly excites pity. They have always to keep others in good humour. One good result, however, has come of the Viceroy's tour. He has opened his heart and made the object of his policy known to the people. The writer has been reassured by the speech of the Viceroy.

DACCA GAZETTE.

95. The same paper approves of the proposal for the establishment of a technical college in commemoration of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. The fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. There is much high education in Bengal, and it has become necessary to supplement it by technical education. The writer thinks that on this occasion the natives should ask from Her Majesty the boon of the introduction of the elective system in the appointment of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

DAINIK.
Nov. 30th, 1886.

96. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 30th November, complains that the income-tax assessors are practising great oppression on the people in the district of Chittagong. Oppression in Chittagong. The Europeans in the mofussil also have become prone to oppression. A European tea-planter does not allow poor people to go to the hills though they are provided with passes from Government. They are prosecuted for trespass if they go.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov 25th, 1886.

97. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 25th November, says that it was glad to hear that the Secretary of State had directed the remodelling of the Calcutta Municipal Bill after an European Municipal Bill. But its hopes have been disappointed by the statement of the *Englishman* that the Secretary of State has given no such direction.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

98. The same paper says that Baboo Kalinath Mitter is an able and educated man. The Lieutenant-Governor has honoured the young and educated natives by appointing Baboo

Appointment of Baboo Kalinath Mitter as a member of the Bengal Council.

Kalinath Mitter as Member of his Council. But there is one objection to his appointment. He does not command the full reverence of the people. Besides, Baboo Kalinath is a supporter of the present Municipal Bill, which is hostile to the interests of Self-Government. The object of his appointment as a member of the Bengal Council at this time is to obtain his support. The appointment of Baboo Kalinath Mitter as a member of the Bengal Council cannot be approved of. Evils like this will not be remedied, except by the introduction of the elective system in the selection of the members of the Legislative Councils.

99. The *Samaya*, of the 26th November, says that the happiness of India would have known no bounds if it had been ruled in the manner in which

The reconstitution of the Legislative Councils.

England is ruled. Though the English Government is keeping the outward form of good administration, it has secretly spoiled everything. Only Bengal, Madras, and Bombay possess Legislative Councils. Of these three, Madras and Bombay alone possess a little independence in legislative matters. But on account of the Governors and Anglo-Indians no good can be derived from that independence. It is being proposed to establish a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces. If a Legislative Council is established in those provinces after the model of the existing Legislative Councils, evil rather than good is likely to result. The laws for those provinces are now made by the Viceregal Council consequently they have not to be pestered with innumerable laws. Unless the constitution of the Legislative Councils in the country is changed, it will be well neither for the English nor for natives. The Legislative Councils should not simply frame laws, but also administer all affairs. The budget is not discussed in the Viceregal Council, except when it proposes the imposition of a tax. Can natives benefit by such an arrangement? Much evil is produced by the framing of laws by Englishmen unacquainted with the character and customs and manners of the people. It being so, a large number of educated natives should be taken into the Legislative Councils. If the English seek the welfare of natives, and if they want to maintain their dominion in India, they should act in concert with natives. Indians have paid no regard to the faults of the English on account of their having many hopes; but now Indians will make their grievances known to Government. But if Government pays no heed to their complaints, they will have to attain their ends by special means. Government by brute force will no longer do. Whatever efforts the English may make, they will not be able to maintain their dominion in India without the assistance of natives. There is yet time. Let the English yet abandon their mercantile spirit and try to maintain their dominion in India.

100. The *Bháratbási*, of the 27th November, says that it has shown that the axe will be laid at the root of self-government if the Municipal Bill is passed into law. An agitation against the Bill has commenced. The writer says that Government stops the mouths of many independent-minded natives by conferring upon them the title of Hon'ble or such other titles. The writer hopes that Baboo Kalinath Mitter will give proof of his former independence in the Bengal Council. The writer desires that three other Municipal Commissioners, namely, Mr. Cotton, and Baboos Surenderanath Banerjee and Amritanath Mitter, should also be appointed to the Bengal Council. The writer wishes that a monster meeting should be held in Calcutta to protest against the Bill.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

The Calcutta Municipal bill.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

111. The *Som Prakash*, of the 29th November, says that the Calcutta Municipal Bill has so many defects due to Baboo Kalinath Mitter and some other Municipal Commissioners. Baboo Kalinath some time ago called the Hindus of Calcutta beef-eaters. He has been also everywhere condemned for being the promoter of the Municipal Bill. The Bengal Government has for his treason appointed Baboo Kalinath Mitter a member of the Bengal Council. Baboo Kalinath is not an educated man. His reputation is due to his flattering Englishmen. The writer will be glad to see an Englishman rather than such a native appointed member of the Bengal Council. The writer entreats the Lieutenant-Governor not to appoint a second Shivaprasad as a member of the Bengal Council.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

112. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 29th November, approves of the appointment of Baboo Kalinath Mitter, an old and experienced Commissioner of the Calcutta Municipality, to the Bengal Council at a time when the question of the amalgamation of Calcutta with the Suburban Municipality is to be taken up. But the writer would have been glad if instead of appointing him itself, Government had asked the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality to elect a representative for the Council. The whole country is crying for representatives in the Legislative Council. Government should have filled up the vacancies in the Council with the representatives of the people.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BHARAT BASI,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

113. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 27th November, referring to the The quarrel between the Nizam and difference between the Nizam and his and his Minister. Minister, expresses the hope that Lord Dufferin will finally settle the dispute.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Nov. 29th 1886.

114. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 29th November, says that for some reasons the native princes are the most wretched beings on earth.

The native princes. The political Residents, who are kept in their courts as spies and try to make most of a slight fault, are the chief source of their trouble. It was clearly proved at the time of Lord Lawrence that the subjects of the native princes are happier than the subjects of the English Government. Still the residents accuse them of oppression. Many native princes have been deposed for alleged oppression. It is true that Government protect native princes from external enemies. But it often injures them itself. But for the friendly services of the King of Oudh the English Government would have been placed in a very perilous situation at the time of the Nepal and Burmese wars. But it deposed and confined the King. The English Government assumed the management of the State of Dhuleep Singh. Owing to its faults the Sikhs rebelled. But the English Government deposed the minor Dhuleep Singh. The English Government was able to put down the mutiny simply because it was assisted by the Nizam and Sindhia. But it deprived Sindhia of the Fort of Gwalior and annexed Berar. The Gwalior Fort was restored the other day. But Berar has not yet been restored. The Nizam probably still remembers the insult to which he was subjected on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. Proper respect was not also shown to him at the Delhi Assemblage. The native princes are princes only

in name. They do not possess the privileges enjoyed by common men. They cannot choose their own ministers. They cannot leave their States at their will. They have to show servility to the Political Residents.

105. The *Som Prakash*, of the 29th November, thinks that the quarrel between the Nizam and his Minister is due to the same cause that led to the resignation of his post by Baboo Nilambar Mukerjee. Some person has probably brought about this quarrel for gaining his own selfish ends. The writer will be very sorry if Salar Jung is dismissed.

106. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 29th November, says that ran-
corous party feeling is raging in many of
the important native states of India.
The residents add fuel to the fire of party spirit. There is a quarrel
between the Nizam and his Minister. This is greatly to be regretted.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 15th, 1886.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

107. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 29th November, says
that in every country the middle class has
taken the most important part in all the
beneficial changes that have take place in them. It being so, a
Government having the welfare of the people at heart should protect
this class. But this class is disappearing from this country. The
two chief means of subsistence of this class are landed properties and
service. Formerly appointments under Government were the monopoly
of this class. But this monopoly has been destroyed under British rule.
The members of this class are mostly gantidars. But Government
has ruined gantidars by passing Act X. Owing to these reasons the
middle class is becoming destitute.

108. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 29th November, com-
plains that wild boars have commenced to
ravage the fields of Amgachia in Hooghly.

The complaints of Amgachia.
People cannot venture out for fear of these wild boars. The writer im-
plores Government to take steps for the purpose of clearing the jungles
in the vicinity. The writer also complains of the wretched condition
of the roads in the village, which are so bad in some places that people
have to made through deep mud. The rich men in the village have
encroached upon public roads, and no one ventures to stand against
them in the interests of the public. The writer requests Government
to interfere.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

DAINIK
Nov. 29th, 1886.

109. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 30th November, agrees with
the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in
thinking that the floods confer a great
benefit on the people, and that cultivators hail the floods with delight.
The writer says that the cultivators on the banks of the Damodar, which
overflows every year, would not exchange their lands for lands better
situated. The floods sometimes destroy the *amun* crop indeed, but the
rubbi crop is greatly benefited by them. This is the reason why people
of the flooded districts do not like to migrate. The *balam* rice of East
Bengal is produced in districts in which there is no communication
except by boats during the rainy season. From this the writer is
inclined to think that Government has done a great mischief by throw-
ing up embankments along the Damodar and the Bhagirati. They have
been constructed in the interests of the railways, but they have deprived
the people of the benefit of the floods.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Nov. 30th, 1886.

URIBA PAPERS.

110. The death of Baboo Prasanna

The late Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikary, the late Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, is mourned by all the papers of Orissa.

111. After giving a short account of the notorious Rungpore case,

namely, Baboo Annadaprasad Sen *versus* Mr. Shuttleworth, the *Utkal Dipika* goes on to make the following observations :—

" If after all these events India be governed by English officers alone, there will be no end to our sorrow and misfortune. Besides, it is a general rule and admitted by everybody that age and experience are necessary in men entrusted with the discharge of responsible duties ; but Government oftentimes put young men like Mr. Shuttleworth in charge of responsible work, who simply lower the prestige of the British Government in the eyes of the people."

112. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught having been

The Duke of Connaught and the appointed to the command of the Bombay appointment of young native princes Army, the *Sebaka* suggests that His as military officers. Highness should appoint some of the young

native princes of India as his assistants in the department that has been put in his charge. Ordinary Englishmen may have anti-native notions, but His Highness, it is sure, does not harbour such sentiments in his mind.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA, M.A.,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 4th December, 1886.